The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

[From Harper's Magazine.]

A Sunset Memory.

BY AZELLA M. SMITH.

Once, as fell the shades of evening,
At the close of the long day,
Sat we, in the lengthening shadows,
In the old time, far away—
Sat we, till the stars came gleaming
Through the twilight soft and gray.

We had watched the golden sunset
Fading in the crimson west,
While upon the glowing hill-tops
Clouds of amber seemed to rest,
Till the twilight closed around them,
In her hazy mantle dressed.

Then I listened to the story
That his lips so fondly told;
Words of passionate devotion,
Words of love that ne'er grow cold;
Filling all my heart with lightness,
Threading all my life with gold.

Always, when the sunset glory
Trails above the western hills,
All the music of that story
Through my inmost being thrills—
Tunes my sad heart to rejoicing,
And with peace my spirit fills.

Since I first Love's nectar tasted,
Years have swept to Time's abyss—
All life's choicest hopes been wasted;
But my visions now of bliss
In that other life are founded
On the one glad hour in this.

Years may roll and tempests gather,
Storms may cloud youth's azure sky,
Brightest locks may blanch to silver,
Frosts of Time may dim the eye,
But a pure heart's first devotion
Always lives—it cannot die.

Select Miscellany.

IS IT A GHOST?

BY A LAWYER.

The incident I am about to relate occurred many and many a year ago, in the time of the old "Charlies," (or watchmen,) and when "hells" (gaming-houses) flourished at the West End. George Marley, having none but fashionable vices, was not what the world calls vicious. He drank without being a sot, gambled without being a blackleg, and if not a saint, was no profligate. He had recently come into a handsome fortune, and was spending his first season, and a good deal of money, in London. Among others whose acquaintance he formed, was a young Frenchman, a few years his senior, named Antoine Giraud, between whom and himself a similarity of tastes soon caused an especial intimacy to spring up.

Young Giraud was perfectly acquainted with the city and its ways, and was nothing loth to place his knowledge at his friend's disposal. When the theatre and opera grew tiresome, as they did at last, and masked balls and champaigne suppers began to lose their zest, fresh excitement was sought and found at the gambling-table.

Giraud played persistently against his friend. Marley thought it was because they were friends. There was another reason, perhaps. However, if money was the Frenchman's object, he was signally disappointed, for he was uniformly unsuccessful.

One night their play ran unusually high. Marley was flushed with wine, while the expression of his companion's face betokened a still deeper excitement. With a nervously trembling hand, the latter deposited on the table a sum larger than any he had yet risked. It was promptly covered by his adversary.

"This time I have won!" cried Giraud, throwing down his cards.

"Not so fast!" exclaimed the other; "your hand is almost invincible, but this beats it."

It was true; the Frenchman had lost again.

"Come, George," he said, with a forced laugh, "it is time to go now;" and taking his friend's arm, the two left the place together.

It was past midnight, and the streets were almost deserted, when a drowsy watchman, pacing his accustomed round, came suddenly on a scene that startled him into life, and caused him to signal for assistance, which happily proved to be at hand.

A man was stooping over the prostrate form of another. At the sound of approaching footsteps, he raised himself, recoiling quickly as if in flight. But the summoned help was already on the spot, and the fugitive was intercepted. In his hand he held a bloody dagger, and at his feet lay the inanimate body of the victim, still warm and bleeding.

On finding himself in the hands of the officers, the prisoner's self-possession entirely forsook him. His answers were so incoherent as to be wholly unintelligible. Nothing could be gained by questioning him in his present condition, and he was at once taken to the nearest station-house and locked up.

The body was conveyed to the dead-house, where, on the following day, it was identified as that of George Marley.

At the inquest, Giraud testified to having accompanied his friend as far as their way lay in common, and that they had then separated for the purpose of going to their respective lodgings. The facts sworn to by the policeman were those already stated. If the crime had been committed with a view to robbery, the perpetrator had been interrupted before accomplishing his object, for the murdered man's watch and pocket-book were found on his person unmolested, and nothing identified as his was found in the prisoner's possession.

Eugene Aubrey, the person accused of the atrocious deed, was a young artisan of hitherto unblemished character, and the only child and sole support of his widowed mother. The day after his arrest, he gave an explanation of the circumstances against him.

His story was this:—He had been spending the evening—and so much he was able to prove—in a visit to a young girl to whom he was betrothed. On his return, two men, walking arm-in-arm, turned into the street before him, continuing in the same direction as himself, but some distance in advance. Suddenly, one of them disengaged his arm and dealt his companion a swift blow with some instrument, which, as it descended, gleamed in the gaslight like the blade of a weapon. The one stricken reeled, and fell, uttering a faint cry. The other glanced hastily around, and seeing the prisoner rapidly approaching, turned and fled. When the latter reached the body, life was extinct. He had just withdrawn the weapon, which had been left in the wound, and was about to run or call for help, when he was apprehended as already stated.

But a prisoner's statement, though all powerful against him, goes but a little way in exculpation. A verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Aubrey was returned by the coroner's jury, and he was fully committed for trial.

It was at this stage of the case I was retained for the defence. The task seemed hopeless enough. On the final trial, the only facts in evidence would be those which told so damningly against the prisoner. His own statement, which the coroner had allowed to be received, would there be entirely excluded. But one result could reasonably be anticipated.

The poor widow never doubted her son's innocence. "He was always so good and gentle," she said. Still less would it have been possible to create a suspicion in the mind of her who loved him with all the blind devotion of a young and trusting soul.

"I know he is not guilty," she would again and again reiterate. "When he left me that night with words so tender and loving, there could have been no murder in his heart."

It was impossible to witness a faith so pure and steadfast without feeling its influence. The young man's statement, if true, perfectly reconciled every fact with his innocence; and, after all, less weight was due to his first confusion and failure to explain the circumstances than was generally supposed.

The day of trial came. I had no witnesses, save a few to previous good character. I had determined to risk all on a stroke, the wisdom or folly of which could only be determined by the event.

Giraud was the first witness called. He gave his evidence with great precision and clearness. I cross-examined him very briefly, and he had just quitted the witness-box, when, as if transfixed by some instantaneous shock, he stood the very impersonation of terror. His hair literally stood on end. His eyes were riveted on a figure advancing towards him with slow and measured tread. It was the exact image of the murdered man!—his face all pale and ghastly as when he lay in his coffin. That such a visitor was not of this world was the common feeling even of those who had never seen Marley, and who knew not whose was the ghostly form thus mysteriously revealed.

"Merciful God!" shrieked rather than articulated the frightened wretch who had just steeped his soul in perjury against another's life; "but unchain my senses from this horrible vision, and let man's weightiest condemnation fall upon me!"

Then sinking on his knees, in disjointed and broken sentences, he poured forth a confession that fully justified the belief I had for some time entertained, that he, Giraud, and not my client, was the real culprit.

And now, reader, don't throw away the paper with a sneer at "ghost stories," till you find out whether I have been telling one or not.

I had a friend, a young actor, who, if living to-day, would be the brightest star on the English boards. His power of imitation was wonderful. He knew and had seen Marley. A week's practice made him perfect in the part he was to perform, and it was he, and no ghost, that appeared, as pre-arranged between us, at the critical moment. I had read:—

"That guilty creatures, sitting at a play,
Have by the very cunning of the scene
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions;"

and the result proved that the great dramatist as usual, was right.

A Hard Shell Sermon.

William Reynolds, of Peoria, is well known as an enthusiastic worker in the Sabbath School cause. He is perhaps better known than any other man in the State, and we give the following story as he tells it, as near as we remember. The main facts are absolutely true. He was in the Southern part of the State last week, organizing Sunday Schools, when he encountered a Hard Shell Baptist neighborhood. The minister settled over the little flock, looked with jealousy upon the movements of the new lights, and finally announced his intention of preaching a sermon against them. On the Sabbath designated, the Sunday School men gathered in force, when the preacher announced that well-known text—

"Thou art Peter! and on this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

After having given Peter a good setting out, the minister closed as follows, in that peculiar singing tone that is indescribable except to those who have heard it.

"Yes, my brethering ah—an' the gates of hell shall not prevail agin' it, ah! Now, you'd like to know abeout these ere gates o' hell, ah! Well, my brethorin, thar air four gates to hell, ah!

"Thar is, fustly, the Sunday school system, ah! That thar is one gate to hell, ah, where they bring young men and wimmen together ah, and under the igee of teachin' on 'em the Bible, they set 'em to hankerin' arter one another, ah, and so open wide the gates o' hell, ah!

"An' the next gate o' hell is wuss'n the fust ah. That there is Bible so-ci-i-ties ah, where they put the word into the hands o' them as hain't larnin' sufficient ah, fur to understan' it ah; an' this here brotherin', is one of the wust gates o' hell ah, of which we read about in the Bible ah.

"An' the next gate of hell, my brotherin', is temperance societies, ah, whar they go rite into yer roobins, ah, and try to dis kiver of ye have anything ah that is good fer the stummick's sake ah, an' when they find it they spill it out on the groun' ah, an' let it all run to waste ah."

(Signs of dissatisfaction among his church members. Greatly excited, he continued:)

"Yis, brotherin' they do, ah. They air bound to bust up all of our bizness, an'—an' ah, tharby they open another gate o' hell ah. These air the men that air, ah, goin' to come among us, and prevail, ah, again' the rock on which will I found my church, ah. Yis, brotherin', they air set out to do it ah, and we must jine hands ah, and war agin' 'em ah, that they shell not prevail ah.

"An' the next gate o' hell ah, my brotherin' ah, is the Republican party, ah.—(Signs of approval from his auditors.) Yis, my brotherin' ah, the Republican party ah, wot hez set the niggers free ah, and turned them agin thar marsters ah, an' agin them as put thar money in 'em ah, an' hez cheeted and robbed the South ah, outen its natural rites ah, an' the gates o' hell shell not prevail agin it ah."

A Curious Incident.

The Des Moines Register of the 16th says:

"At Newton, on Saturday, a hive full of bees was received at the express office to be sent to some point West, and, as the train came along, was, with other parcels, put aboard the express car, in charge of Mr. Millen, the messenger. As soon as the train left the station, the motion of the car being novel to the bees, this having been their first trip on a railroad, a few of the bosses were sent out of the hive to inquire of the messenger 'why this was thus,' and, as he says, annoyed him exceedingly by their pertinacity "going for him" pretty lively, as his answers did not seem to give them satisfaction. Now, if an express company contracts to take a parcel to a given point, it is, no doubt, right that it should do so at all hazards. But although 'beesness is beesness,' the messenger was of the opinion that bees-nests were also bees-nests, and, the bees to be taken as passengers in his car, they should themselves conform to the usual rules, which they not seeming inclined to do, he decided to put them off the train as soon as it arrived at Altoona. In carrying out his intention he was attacked by several of the malcontents, and had to drop the hive on the platform at the station. This broke it open, and in a moment the released inmates rushed into the passenger-coaches in a swarm, and employed the shifting moments in making it red hot for the passengers. Handkerchiefs, shawls, hats, coat-tails, &c., flapped in all directions, and it is even vaguely hinted that there was some tall swearing done just about that time."

A call has been issued for a National Convention of bee-keepers of America to meet in convention at Cincinnati, on Wednesday and Thursday the 8th and 9th of February, 1871.

Sleeping Flowers.

Almost all flowers sleep during the night. The marigold goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping. Many plants are so sensitive that their leaves close during the passage of a cloud. The dandelion opens at five or six in the morning and shuts at nine in the evening. The goat's-head wakes at three in the morning, and shuts at five or six in the evening. The common daisy shuts up its blossom in the evening and opens its "day's-eye" to meet the early beams of the morning sun. The crocus, tulip, and many others, close their blossoms at different hours toward evening. The ivy-leaved lettuce opens at eight in the morning, and closes forever at four in the afternoon. The night flowering cereus turns night into day. It begins to expand its magnificent, sweet-scented blossom in the twilight, it is full-blown at midnight, and closes never to open again with the dawn of the day. In a clover field not a leaf opens until after sunrise. So says a celebrated English author who has devoted much time to the study of plants, and often watched them during their quiet slumbers. Those plants which seem to be awake all night, he styles "the bats and owls of the vegetable kingdom."

What Makes the Wind Blow?

If the question was, "who makes the wind blow?" all of our young friends would have a ready answer. They know that God controls the forces of nature, but He uses means. The sun is His great wind maker. To understand its action, think of the air as a great ocean like the water, but much lighter, entirely surrounding the globe. The sun shines upon this ocean of air, and though it is on the earth, heating them both, imparting heat at the earth's surface. But the sun's rays shine more directly down on some parts than on others, and thus heats them more. Thus it is always hotter in the region of the equator than at the poles.—Now, heat expands fluid, making it lighter, and when part of the air is expanded by heat, it raises, and the cooler, heavier surrounding air rushes in to fill its place, and thus wind is produced. The following simple experiment will show just how it works: Fill a large tin pail with water, in which scatter some fine bread crumbs. Place a burning lamp under the middle of the pail, and the crumbs will soon begin to rise, carried up by the heated column of water, and then, making a curve downward toward the sides, will sink downward, and press in a horizontal direction along the earth's surface. In a room containing a hot stove, drop into the air in different places bits of light cotton, or drop thistle blossoms, and you will [illegible] point.

Fires Beneath the Earth's Surface.

The late earthquake calls attention to facts like the following, touching fire in coal mines: When barely ignited, and all communication with the external air is not entirely cut off (and some imperceptible fissures are quite sufficient to prevent this,) then the devouring element pursues its course without interruption. Near Mauch Chunk, Penn., is a burning coal mine, which has been on fire for many years. At Brule, near St. Etienne, there is a coal mine which has been on fire from time immemorial. Other burning coal mines are cited in France, for example, those of Decazeville, in Aveyron, and of Commentry, in the department of Allier. In the carboniferous basin of the Saarbruck and Silesia, there are likewise coal mines which have been on fire for a long time.

In Belgium, between Mamur and Charleroi, at a place called Falisolle, the fire has been alight for many years. In the environs of Dudley, England, there was formerly a coal mine on fire. The snow melted in the gardens as soon as it touched the ground. They gathered three crops a year. Even tropical plants were cultivated, and, as in the Isle of Calypso, an eternal spring prevailed. In another Staffordshire colliery, the firing of which dates years back, and which is called by the inhabitants, "Burning Hill," it was noticed, as at Dudley, that the snow melted on reaching the ground, and that the grass in the meadows was always green.

Swedish Superstitions.

Many of the peasants believe that children born on Sunday do not live long; but if they do survive, they will be able to discover ghosts, and to destroy dragons that keep watch over hidden treasures. The moment a child is born, its parents hurry it off to be baptized, thinking that Satan has power over it till the ceremony is performed. Mr. Lloyd himself bears witness to the existence of this superstition. He was once taking shelter for the night at a cottage in the depth of wild forests, during the coldest part of the winter. During the night a child was born in the cottage, and two or three hours after, was carried off to the clergyman's house several miles away, the thermometer being below zero. One of the customs connected with Swedish funerals is, that a small looking-glass is placed in the coffin of the unmarried female, so that when the last trump sounds, she may be able to adjust her tresses before she stands at the bar of the great tribunal. The strangest superstitions on the subject of diseases are, that dropsy is only curable while the patient's mother is alive, and that toothache is cured by rubbing the tooth with a nail and then driving the nail into a growing tree. The result of this is that the toothache is transferred to the tree so long as it continues growing; but if any one cuts down or injures the tree, he will have the toothache. In certain parts of Sweden, when the bride comes home from church, her mother meets her at the house door and slips a piece of sugar or a coffee bean into her mouth, which is supposed to have the effect of teaching her economy. There is a popular belief that a woman will always have a distaste for the first thing that she eats after marriage; and therefore it is thought right to set her against such expensive luxuries as coffee and sugar.

AGRICULTURAL.

Harnessing a Horse.

Very few of those who are accustomed to use horses from year to year, perform the operation scientifically. It is true that many get a harness on the horse, and it may fit well, and it may fit like father's boots on the little boy. It requires much more science than many persons imagine.

I will mention a few material points important to be secured. The collar is the first point of importance. That huge thing that will admit a bundle of straw between it and the neck of a horse, is totally unfit for a horse to work in. The collar should fit as neatly and closely to the neck as a pair of boots to the feet. It will then seldom gall the skin if the hames are properly made and correctly adjusted. The hames should not be too far apart at the top; this is often the case. See that the staples which hold the side strap and traces are not too far up at the lower ends.

It is impossible for a horse to draw with ease when the traces are attached near the top of his neck. It will invariably gall the upper part of the neck. Should this be the case, take out the staples and place them lower in the hames. If the back-bands are right for a wagon, they will be too short for plowing, and will be very liable to gall the hips of the team. Let the hip straps be properly adjusted, otherwise they will gall the parts of the horse.

While the horses are at the plow, there is not that relief in drawing as when attached to wheels. On this account the necessity of a harness fitting properly is imperative.

The Teeth of a Horse.

At five years of age a horse has forty teeth. These are twenty-four molar or jaw teeth, twelve incisor or front teeth, and four tusks or canine teeth, between the molars and incisors, usually wanting in the mare. At birth, only the two nippers or middle incisors appear. At a year old, the incisors are all visible on the first or milk set. Before three years, the permanent nippers have come through. At four years old, the permanent dividers next to the nippers are out. At five the mouth is perfect, the second set of teeth having been completed. At six, the hollow under the nippers, called the mark, has disappeared from the nippers, and diminished in the dividers. At seven, the mark has disappeared from the dividers, and the next [illegible] corners, also worn, though showing no mark. At eight, the mark has gone from the corners, and the horse is said to be aged. After this time—indeed, good authorities say after five years—the age of a horse can only be conjectured. But the teeth gradually change their form, the incisors becoming round, oval, and then triangular. Dealers sometimes bishop the teeth of old horses; that is, scoop them out to imitate the mark; but this can be known by the absence of the white edge of enamel which always surrounds the real mark, by the shape of the teeth, and other marks of age about the animal.

Saw-Dust as Manure.

The common practice of throwing this article into the streams on which saw-mills and shingle-mills are situated, is reprehensible. It would not pay to spread it upon a muck swamp, but upon any sandy land, or light gravelly loam, deficient in vegetable matter, it would prove a good dressing, and in time would show good results. The best use we have ever seen it put to, was bedding for animals in stables. It is an excellent absorbent, and will keep cows clean even better than straw. It is also a very light, handy article in the hennery, and more cleanly to handle than muck in common, open, privy vaults. The article is merchantable in cities, and is quite extensively used upon floors in eating saloons, and for other purposes. At country mills it can generally be had for the carting, as mill owners are glad to be rid of it. It is a good substitute for straw, and this is now worth so much for manufacturing purposes, in many parts of the country, that no thrifty farmer can afford to use it for bedding.

Cheap Portable Fence.

We find in an exchange the following description of a cheap fence that may be erected for permanence, or can be easily moved:

"Take a full fence, four pieces of boards six inches wide and of the common length, sixteen feet. To these put on three cleats, one at each end and one in the middle, nailed with either hammered or with good eight-penny cut nails annealed, or at least those that will clinch good. These will make pannels easily handed, and when set up in the desired place, let each alternate pannel have cleats face in opposite directions. The ends of the boards on one pannel would but up to the cleat on the other; the boards in this little space are double. A pair of stakes are then to be driven into the ground, the top boards resting on the stakes where they intersect; they also rest on the top edge of the second boards from the top. In this way the stakes serve as a vise to hold the whole together. The stakes can stand straight enough, so that but little ground will be lost from cultivation."

FELON ON THE FINGER.—Many persons suffer extremely from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for this distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, and mix with spirit of turpentine in equal parts; put it on a rag and wrap around the effected part, and as it gets dry, put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured. The felon will be dead; it will do no harm to try it.

GENERAL NEWS.

A strange hog-disease has appeared at New-California, Union County, Ohio. A farmer residing there describes the symptoms as follows: "Five or six weeks ago one of my hogs was taken with lameness in his limbs, and apparent weakness all over. It refused to eat, and, to all appearance, it would die. After a while its skin began to crack and loosen, from its snout to its hips. At this time a large portion of its hide hangs loose. The flakes are, I should think, from three-fourths to an inch thick, exhibiting the most frightful sores and gashes I ever saw. The hog is now apparently well, otherwise, and eats well."

The Duke of Aosta has formally accepted the crown of Spain, and made a speech to the deputation which was sent to offer it, in which he congratulated the Spanish people upon reconciling order with liberty. The new King is embarking upon a sea of troubles, and he will be quoting Shakespeare after awhile. "Uneasy lies the head," &c.

There are many indications that the Democratic party of Kentucky is dividing into two sections, which may be called Liberal and Bourbons; and it is reported that John C. Breckinridge, and a few other old-time leaders, sympathise with the Liberals, and urge that the results of the war be recognized and a new departure taken.

An aged minister of the gospel, named Rev. Garret G. Brown, died a pauper in the Waterbury, Connecticut, almshouse, recently. He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1809. Were there not enough Christians in New England to care for their shepherd, after he had become broken down in their service?

It is reported that the Northern "whisky ring" will combine this winter to induce Congress to raise the tax from fifty [illegible] per gallon. The stills have been kept running constantly for months, and there is an immense stock on hand, on which the profit will be enormous if the tax is increased.

President Grant has pardoned the notorious Callicott, formerly radical Speaker of the New York House of Representatives, and afterwards Collector of the Port, who was sentenced some time ago to two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine for enormous revenue frauds. The pardon remits the fine.

They have a Sunday law in Indiana, prohibiting any secular labor on that day, and one of the Indiana grand juries is making itself famous by indicting women for cooking, and sewing on buttons on Sunday. If they run the thing into the ground thus, it will soon break down.

A fashionable lady and her daughter, moving in the first circles of Detroit, Michigan, were arrested in that city on the 30th ult., for shop-lifting, having been detected in carrying off silks and laces from leading dry goods houses. The affair was hushed up.

The celebrated mansion in Richmond occupied by Jeff Davis during the war, and which was subsequently seized by the Federal government, has been purchased by the Board of Public Instruction in Virginia, and will be converted to school purposes.

A movement is on foot to remove all the Federal office-holders in Louisiana, who did not actively assist the straight-out radicals in the recent election. The radical party will just make so many more enemies.

There is great excitement in Dutchess county, New York, over the sudden and alarming illness of cattle. Their tongues swell, hoofs rot, and appetite is gone. Several farms have been affected by the disease.

The important case of the State of Virginia *vs.* West Virginia, involving the legality of the separation of West Virginia from the State of Virginia, was recently argued in the United States Supreme Court.

A couple of litigious farmers in Hardin county, Iowa, went to law about five years ago, over a little matter of $25. The suit has just ended, and both have been compelled to sell their farms to pay the costs.

A vigilance committee at Round Hill, Colorado, caught three cattle-thieves on the 30th ult., and hung them right away. As they are nearly all radicals about there, this is not called a Ku Klux outrage.

An American fishing schooner was captured by the British, off Prince Edwards Island, on the 24th ult. It was rescued, and again captured, the Captain and four of the crew being held as prisoners.

Charles R. Phelps, the Government Superintendent at the New York Custom House, has been arrested for selling positions under him, and for making fraudulent returns on the pay roll.

Col. W. D. Washington, Professor of Fine Arts in the Virginia Military Institute, died at Lexington, Va., on the 1st inst.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Town Elections.

By virtue of an act passed by the Legislature, and ratified Dec. 22, all elections for municipal officers in cities, towns and incorporated villages in this State will hereafter be held on the first Monday in May of each year. Old officers hold over till that time.

Close of the Volume.

With this issue closes the Eighteenth volume of the PRESS. During the past year we have endeavored to furnish our friends with a live *newspaper*, and we do not think we have failed. Few events of any note have transpired either at home or abroad, that have not found mention in our columns, and, upon reviewing the past, we have come to the conclusion to be satisfied with everything and everybody, ourself included. Indeed, our subscription books assure us that our efforts have been appreciated, and if, in the coming year, our success is commensurate with that of the year now closing, we shall be in a position to publish a larger and better paper in every respect than ever we did. We shall make no lachrymose appeals for help, for if there are some people who can get along without us, we can certainly get along without them; but we will say that if our friends desire an enlarged and improved local paper, they must back up their wishes by something more tangible than good words. The latter are always welcome, but we can't pay our paper-makers and printers with them: that is a moral, physical and pecuniary impossibility.

There are quite a number of accounts upon our books which are behindhand, and now that the end of the year has rolled around, we hope our tardy friends will find it convenient to square up. We don't want to be too pressing—we make all possible allowance for the pecuniary difficulties into which radical misgovernment has thrown our people—but we are sure our friends would feel so much better and more contented, not only with themselves, but with the rest of mankind, if they would make a fresh start on our new volume, the first number of which will be issued on Friday next, January 6th.

Georgia Gone Conservative!!

The election in Georgia, which took place on the 20th [illegible] resulted in the utter discomfiture of the Radicals. Notwithstanding all the appliances they could bring to bear—the troops, so kindly furnished by the administration—the three days' election, intended to give the colored man every opportunity to "vote often"—the management of the election in their own hands—the exercise of Federal and State patronage—in spite of all this, the Radical party in Georgia has met with a defeat from which it can never recover.

Out of the seven Congressmen, the Conservatives have elected five, and run the other two so closely that it will require the official vote to determine who is elected. The Legislature is Conservative, three to one, and Gov. Bullock, who has oppressed and defrauded the people of Georgia for so long a time, might as well prepare for his doom, for the reign of rascality is over in that long suffering State.

This result is more gratifying, as the new Legislature will have two United States Senators to elect, and they will, of course, be Conservative. Attorney General Akerman and Foster Blodgett were the aspirants on the Radical side, and that is one reason why the Attorney General was so active during the campaign.

We are more astounded by the result in Georgia than we were at the result in North Carolina last summer, for we did not dare to hope that the Conservatives would overcome the machinery which Radical ingenuity had devised to assist them in maintaining their ill-gotten and terribly abused supremacy.

In the recent debate in the lower House of Congress upon the subject of general amnesty, Mr. Shober of North Carolina said it was claimed that to relieve disabilities would result in restoring the Southern leaders to power. The truth was, though, that Congress itself had repudiated any desire to ostracise the leaders by granting amnesty in individual cases and admitting them to seats. Those gentlemen had been relieved by name, and he could not, therefore, see any justice in keeping up the disabilities of others.

Mr. Manning, the newly elected conservative member from the Raleigh district, also took emphatic grounds in favor of amnesty.

Mr. Cobb, radical, from the 1st N. C., district was decidedly opposed to anything like general amnesty. He said there were unrepentant rebels in the Senate who should not be relieved.

How does the Raleigh *Standard*, which pretends to be in favor of amnesty, like the utterances of its beloved Cobb?

Hon. Zebulon B. Vance.

EX-GOV. VANCE, of North Carolina, writes the following important letter, in view of his recent election to the United States Senate, to the editor of the Washington *Chronicle*, in defence of himself and his action during the war:

You have stricken me some heavy and unjust blows; will you allow me to parry through your columns?

Referring to my election to the United States Senate, you charge, in a recent issue, that it has been my constant boast that my opinions and feelings have undergone no change since the war, that my children are taught to hate the Government, &c. I deny this last most emphatically. It is simply untrue. It is difficult to tell what you mean by the former. If a four years' war had been fought to prove the incorrectness of the multiplication table, I do not see how the victors could force upon their adversaries that that venerable institution lied. If you mean that my abstract opinions as to what was right have not been changed by the results of the war, you are correct; but if you meant to say that I do not accept those results, each and all of them, and guide my conduct as a citizen thereby, your charge is incorrect.—I can well see how a beaten party may be required to acknowledge that fact, and to engage that he will forever refrain from attempting those things again which were the cause of the collision. But it seems to me that he would be quite a sorry dog, indeed, who should acknowledge that he had for four years participated in all the horrors and calamities of civil war for a cause that had so little reason to sustain it that it became wrong as soon as two men and $10 became too strong for one man and $1.

You also charge that "less than three weeks ago, in a speech delivered in Wilmington, he(I) said that he (I) never asked for a pardon, and never would," &c. It is sufficient to say, in reply to this, that the last political speech I made in that city was in August, 1864. So that is an error, as is also the coarse and profane expression which you allege I uttered "some time ago," and which has been denied by me again and again.

But the charge which most concerns me of the many which you bring against me is that my skirts are not clear "of responsibility for the inhuman treatment of Union soldiers at Salisbury during the late war." I am not disposed to disavow my share in that great struggle. However opposed to it at the beginning, it would be worse than uncandid in me to deny that when forced into it by the action of my State, I went into the war with all my might and persisted to the end. But I do deny that I exceeded in any way the bounds of civilized warfare; I do claim that I fought that fight with manliness and humanity. So far from any responsibility whatever resting on me for the ill-treatment of prisoners, it is well known that they were exclusively under the control of the Confederate authorities. Notwithstanding this, when informed of the condition of these prisoners, I wrote at once to the Secretary of War, and urged him, if it was possible, to provide for their wants; and I secured the passage of an act of our General Assembly authorizing me to furnish them supplies of blankets and clothing on condition that I would make arrangements with the Federal authorities to furnish similar supplies to North Carolina soldiers in Northern prisons. Before this could be effected the prisoners were removed from Salisbury. The proof of this may be found in my official letter-book in custody of the Government in Washington, and in the acts of the Legislature of North Carolina.

The industry which it is said has been exerted in hunting my record is most remarkable since it has exhumed almost as much of what I did not, as of what I did do. And it seems also, that the acts with which I am justly chargeable are urged as a reason why amnesty should never be extended to me. If I had not committed them I should need no amnesty. For this reason I expect to ask for it.

We, of the South, have been told again and again, that we must give up the dead issues of the past, accept things as we find them, and strive to improve the future. This is good advice from our northern brethren. I, for one, resolve to conform to it, and propose again to participate in the service and the honors of my country.—Instead of lending me a helping hand, many who were loudest in their exhortations begin to search through that thing of dead issues—the past—for reasons why I should not be permitted to improve the future; and a law by which I am made a degraded man in the land of my birth, is held up before my eyes for a memorial and a testimony that the past, like the poor, is ever with me! How can we thus forget it? Will you, Sir, help us? Will the visitors attend the funeral of this past, and throw the first clod upon its coffin? If so, I will engage that it will be buried forever. Because we hold fast the bond of faithfulness to each other in the shadows of defeat and humiliation, is no reason why, if permitted, we should not glory in the splendors of the great Republic. Because we refuse to leave off mourning over the desolation of our homes and the slaughter of our sons, is no reason why we should refuse to rejoice over the prosperity of a whole reunited land. Because we refuse to turn our backs on brave and honest men, living and dead, who followed our banners in obedience to the doctrine of State sovereignty, is no reason why we should not fraternize with equally brave and honest men who fought on the other side.

I protest to you, Sir, that I am an obedient and law-observing citizen of the United States; that I acquiesce in and will maintain all the legitimate results of the war; that I earnestly desire the unity and perpetuity of the whole country, its prosperity and honor. I desire never again to see its great energies, its vast resources its illustrious soldiers and its wise statesmen engaged in the ignoble task of self-destruction; but fervently pray that every atom of the wealth of its bosom, and every spark of the genius of its children may be devoted to the common welfare henceforth and forever.—And in attestation of all this, I pledge a faith which stood by a sinking cause through misfortune and defeat, bright and untarnished—as my bitterest enemy must say—because honor and duty required it.

Very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant.
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

In a brief address delivered a few nights since in Washington city, the President expressed himself as decidedly opposed to any project which might be entertained by members of Congress, or others, for the removal of the Federal capitol. The President furthermore said: "I do not believe that its removal should be subject to a mere majority of the representatives of the people, elected for a single term. I think the question of removal, if ever presented, should go through the same process, at least, as amendments to the Constitution, even if there be the constitutional power to remove it, which is not settled."

It will be many a long day, we trust, before the capitol is removed from Washington, yet we believe the time will come when it will be determined upon and accomplished in spite of the interests which may be arrayed against it. That time will be when the Trans-Mississippi territory shall have become more densely populated than now, and the great Mississippi Valley shall have attained its manifest destiny in becoming the seat of the wealth and power of the continent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHRISTMAS IN SALEM.

No where in the Christian world is its great holiday kept more appropriately than in our good, old-fashioned town of Salem. With us it is a *holy day* indeed; and though other places may celebrate it on a more pretentious scale, with plays, processions, festal paraphernalia, and all the externals that go to make up a gorgeous show, we doubt if, with all the splendor thus exhibited, there is more real sincerity than accompanies its celebration here. While it is true that with our people, the grim asceticism of the Puritan finds few favorites, but in the belief that merry-making is no sin, "joy is unconfined," and in the social circle and around the festal board laughter leaps from lip to lip and from eye to eye, yet beneath it all glides an under-current of subdued feeling—subdued even in its gladness—whose influence is all-pervasive and gives a chastened tone to the gayety which prevails.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

One would hardly know the old Church now. Its interior has been entirely remodeled, in order not only to gratify the improved taste of the age, but—and this perhaps, was the more weighty consideration—to enlarge the accommodations and enhance the conveniences of the Congregation. The church building was finished in the year 1800, (70 years ago,) and its interior has, at different times, been improved, but it never entirely lost its original appearance until now. The pulpit, formerly located on the north side of the church, the oldfashioned seats arranged accordingly, is now placed at the east end.—It is constructed of native black walnut, and reflects credit upon our townsman, A. C. Vogler, Esq. The front platform, 6x16 feet, is elevated one step, and is occupied by an altar or desk constructed of most beautiful wood, and highly creditable to the workmanship of another of our townsmen, Wm. F. Shultz, Esq. The main pulpit floor is elevated but 30 inches, and yet the officiating clergyman is distinctly visible. Most of the woodwork in connection with the Pulpit is of black walnut, or so faithfully imitated by the brush of Mr. Crumpler, that a pleasing uniformity is preserved. In the rear of the pulpit two pillars, surmounted by a semi-circular arch and keystone, enclose a fresco painting, representing a recess or niche, thus relieving an otherwise plain surface. The pulpit, plalform and aisles are all neatly carpeted, with material expressly manufactured therefor.

The seats in the body of the church are arranged pew style, and there are aisles running the full length of the interior, with seats on either side. Family parties now occupy the comfortable pews. No reserved seats.

The old entrance hall is somewhat changed. The three rooms are now one hall, and you enter the church to the right and left of the large door, which is now closed.

There are galleries on both sides of the building, and one at the west end, opposite the pulpit. In the latter is situated the organ, whose sweet notes must still be remembered by many now far away It has been repaired, in fact rebuilt, and now possesses a fine, full tone. The repairs were confided to Mr. Schwartz, of New York, who performed his work in a masterly manner, and to the full satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Schwartz is cordially commended to the kind consideration of other congregations.

This organ was built in 1790. Mr. Zevely, father of Dr. Zevely, took part in its construction. It is probably one of the oldest organs in the State.

The windows have been arranged so as to give all necessary light, which is softened by ground-glass panes. The gas is beautifully arranged, and the effect on Christmas Eve, when the church was illuminated, was charming. Among those who expended much time and toil upon these alterations and refinements, we must not forget to mention our friend, E. A. Vogler, Esq., who devoted himself to the work as a labor of love, and we are sure he feels compensated in contemplating the improvements he has been so largely instrumental in effecting.

The carpenter work was executed by Messrs. Sides & Fogle, assisted by Messrs. Miller, J. R. Reed, and others. The Masonry by Messrs. Hauser. All the work was neatly executed, although somewhat retarded, on account of sickness during the earlier stages of the work.

The cost will reach $5,000 and upwards, the payment of which is provided for by contributions from Ladies' Aid Society, $1,000; Citizens, $1,000; Salem Female Academy, $1,000. The payment of balance is provided for.

A new, elegant Bible was presented by the teachers of Salem Female Academy, and the velvet cushion on which it is placed, by R. L. Patterson, Esq.

The new brick addition contains vestry, and other suitable apartments, all in the most convenient style.

In short, the church is now all its friends can desire, and all it needs now to increase its prosperity and enlarge its sphere of usefulness, is a thorough religious awakening in the community in whose midst it stands. The Holy One, in His own good time, will bring that desired event about but He will not discard the instrumentality of even the weakest of His creatures, laboring to that end.

THE OPENING.

The Church was re-opened on Saturday, the 24th inst., in a solemn and impressive manner, and in the presence of a large congregation. After the 150th Psalm had been read, the choir sang with fine effect, the Psalm beginning "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving." The *Te Deum Laudamus* was then pronounced, after which the entire congregation joined in singing, interspersed with addresses and prayers by the clergy. Rev. R. P. Lineback, of the Moravian Church at Friedberg, in this county, then delivered an appropriate and impressive discourse, taking his text from the prophecies of Isaiah. The services concluded, as usual, with the benediction.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The scholars of the Salem Sunday School gave one of their interesting concerts on Monday, 26th inst., which was well attended. The selections had been judiciously made, and were well rendered by the young vocalists. The friends of the cause were present in full force, and gave a liberal and encouraging donation for the support of the school. In our day it is by the Sabbath School that youth is cradled into Christianity, and, to many a one it is the first stage on the road leading to the blessed life that is eternal.

THE ACADEMY.

The entertainment at the Salem Female Academy on Thursday, Dec. 22d, was, as usual, beyond criticism, and many of the young ladies exhibited a creditable proficiency. These occasions are always well attended and highly appreciated by our people, and we regret that our space prevents us from bestowing upon the late one a more extended notice.

Christmas, indeed, passed off very pleasantly, in spite of the bitter cold weather which accompanied it. In fact, the freezing atmosphere without doors only enhanced the comfort of the warmth within, and seemed to lend a brighter glow to the fires that burned upon the hearths of home. Now that this Christmas has passed, let us look forward to the next one, hoping we may reach it wiser, better, and, if possible, happier than we reached the last one.

COLD-COLDER-COLDEST.—Friday and Saturday last were bitter cold days—about as cold as anything experienced in this locality for some years. On Thursday night it tried to snow, but only enough fell to show us in the morning what it might have been. It was entirely too cold for a real, out-and-out snow storm. In the eastern part of the State however, the snowfall seems to have been general. At Wilmington, it was the heaviest known for twelve years. At Raleigh, Wilson, Goldsboro, Weldon and other points, the snow fell to the depth of from three to five inches.

Intelligence from all parts of the country speaks of the intensity of the cold. At Washington, the Potomac river was frozen over. All over the North, the streams were frozen. In some places the railroad trains were delayed, owing to the pumps and water tanks used for supplying the boilers, being frozen.

In this vicinity the occasion was improved by some of our citizens by laying in their stock of ice. It was taken from the ponds in fine large cakes, averaging four inches in thickness, and as clear as chrystal. No one need complain next summer for the want of ice. There was plenty to be obtained at very slight trouble.

SNOW AND THAW.—On Tuesday evening a snow storm set in which, for a while, promised to be a deep one; but after dark, it changed into a fine sleet. Next day the thaw commenced, putting our streets in the nastiest, sloppiest condition imaginable. As we write—Wednesday night—the rain is coming down as if it meant business. Thursday morning, bright clear and cold.

BOLD MULE THEFT.—On last Friday some bold rascal unhitched from a rack, in Greensboro, a mare mule belonging to Mr. W. A. Donnell, and decamped with her. She was a dark brown, nearly black, animal, with white around the mouth.—When last seen, the thief was making tracks towards Asheboro. Whoever recovers the mule, or catches the thief, will be compensated for his pains.

Our friends may not know it, still it is a fact that *Gov. Z. B. Vance* is now conveying the U. S. mail between Salem and High Point.

Diaries by Mail.

We have on hand a few POCKET DIARIES, which we will send by mail on receipt of price,—60 cts., 85 cts., $1 10 and $1 35, according to quality. Every business man should have one of these convenient memorandums, containing *Calendar, Rates of Postage*, and much other interesting matter, with Cash Accounts, Memoranda, &c., complete in every respect.

No person who has ever used these invaluable Diaries, will be without one.

Gift Books.

A few left at $3 50 by mail, very handsome.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Merrimon of Buncombe, the bill to investigate alleged frauds in the disposition of the bonds of the State, issued to Railroad Companies, and for other purposes, was taken up.—Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, moved the blanks in the bill providing for the apportionment of a commission, be filled with the names of Messrs. David Coleman, Robert Johnson, and Peter Adams. Mr. M. S. Robbins, of Randolph, was also added to the number. The following Railroads are to be investigated by this Commission: Eastern and Western Divisions of the Western N. C. R. R.; Western R. R.; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford R. R.; Chatham R. R., and Atlanta, Tennessee and Ohio R. R. The bill passed its third reading, ayes 31, nays 1.

The bill concerning municipal elections was returned from the House with amendments, which the Senate concurred in, and it was then enrolled and ratified.

Mr. Gilmer of Guilford was appointed on the Committee to prepare rules of procedure in the trial of impeachment, in place of Mr. Warren, now acting as President of the Senate.

HOUSE.—A number of bills of local interest were introduced and referred, after which the bill concerning a Convention of the people was taken up and debated. Mr. Johnston of Buncombe delivered a telling speech in favor of the measure, but on motion of Mr. Houston, of Catawba, further discussion was postponed until after the recess—yeas 45, nays 35.

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Graham, from the Committee on rules for the government of the impeachment trial, made a partial report, submitting five rules; the first relating to the oath to be taken by members of the Senate, which is as follows:

I, ——, swear truly and impartially to try and determine the charges in the articles of impeachment exhibited against William W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, under the Constitution and laws thereof according to the evidence, so help me God.

The second rule relates to the duties of the Clerk; the third, to those of the Doorkeeper; the fourth to the right of counsel for the parties to be admitted to appear and be heard upon the impeachment; the fifth to the daily opening of the Court by proclamation.

Mr. Cowles, of Yadkin, reported that Chief Justice Pearson had reached the city, and presented a communication from him to the effect that he would be present at 12 o'clock to organize the Court.

The Senate then occupied itself with its customary business; the bill in favor of S. A. Kelly, Sheriff of Davie county, passed its several readings; and the resolution was adopted requiring the Governor of the State to make requisition of the Governors of other States for the persons of Geo. W. Swepson and M. S. Littlefield, who stand indicted for swindling in our railroad bonds.

A message was received from the House, asking the Senate's concurrence in the bill to take a recess from Saturday, Dec. 24 to Monday, Jan. 16th. The Senate concurred.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Chief Justice appeared, and was called to take the seat of the Presiding Officer. The Chief Justice then said:

SENATORS: Having been notified by the Senator from Yadkin and Surry, I am present to take part in forming a court for the trial of the Governor of the State.—There is one question which has been called to my attention. I noticed that in the trial of the President of the United States, the Chief Justice of the United States thought he must take an oath, because the Constitution of the United States does not make that a part of his official duty. The view that I take of it is that, in as much as by the constitution it is made a part of my official duty to take this post, I think the oath I have already taken is enough. Therefore I shall not take another, unless Senators think it proper. I have consulted with some members, and they agree with me in this view. I suppose that it is not necessary for me to mention that I intend, of course, to do my duty impartially and according to law, and that would be the substance of the oath.

The Chief Justice then ordered a call of the Senate, and 36 Senators responded to their names, viz: Messrs. Adams, Allen, Bellamy, Brogden, Cook, Council, Cowles, Crowell, Currie, Eppes, col., Flemming, Gilmer, Graham, Hawkins, Hyman, col., Jones, King, Lassiter Ledbetter, Lehman, Mauney, McClammy, Merrimon, Moore, Morehead, Murphy, Norment, Olds, Price, col., Robbins, of Davidson, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Troy, Warren, Whitesides and Worth.

The Senators were then sworn in, and the Chief Justice announced the Court of Impeachment organized for business.

After arranging preliminaries, the Chief Justice issued the following summons upon the Governor:

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
The Senate of North Carolina,
To William W. Holden, Greeting:

Whereas the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, did, on the 20th day of December, 1870, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said William W. Holden, which said articles, appended to this summons, demand that you, the said William W. Holden, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be therefore had as are agreeable to law and justice. You, the said William W. Holden, are, therefore, hereby summoned to appear forthwith before the Senate of North Carolina at their Chamber in the City of Raleigh, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and there to abide by, obey, and perform such orders, directions, and judgments as the Senate of North Carolina shall make in the premises, according to the constitution and laws of North Carolina. Hereof you are not to fail.

Witness R. M. Pearson, Chief Justice and Presiding Officer of the said Senate, at the City of Raleigh, this 23d day of December, 1870.

(Signed) R. M. PEARSON,
Chief J. S. C.

The summons having been duly served by the Doorkeeper, Mr. R. C. Badger, (counsel for the Governor) appeared before the bar and read the following reply to the summons, to-wit:

Mr. Chief Justice: I, William W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable Court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me, by the honorable, the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable Court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. The time has been so short since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of the bar to whom I have written, requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable Court. I therefore respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me.—After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it be allowed.

(Signed) W. W. HOLDEN.

Richard C. Badger of counsel for the respondent moves the Court for the allowance of thirty days for the preparation of the answer to the articles of impeachment and in support of the motion makes the following professional statement:

The articles are eight in number, involving many questions of law and a very great number of facts. They were exhibited in the Senate on Monday, the 19th day of December, instant, and their contents only brought to the knowledge of the respondent on the day following, when they appeared in one of the daily newspapers published in the city of Raleigh.

The respondent on account of the shortness of time has not yet had replies from the other counsel to whom he has applied to appear for him jointly with myself, and this season of the year at which according to the customs of this country all persons make their arrangements for the incoming year will cause the loss of at least seven days asked for.

(Signed) R. C. BADGER,
Counsel for the respondent.

Mr. Sparrow said it was the desire of the managers that the Governor should have full time to prepare his reply to the charges presented against him, and he was instructed to say that the time asked for would be agreeable to the managers.

On motion of Mr. Graham, it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 23d day of January, 1871, and that the Managers of Impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the 30th day of January, 1871.

The Chief Justice gave notice that the Court would stand adjourned until the 23d of January.

HOUSE.—A number of local and other bills of no general interest were considered, after which Mr. Johnston of Buncombe, moved that the bill to re-organize the Board of Directors of the Eastern Division of the Western N. C. R. R. be taken up. After some discussion, the bill was postponed.

On Saturday, Dec. 24th, both Houses met and adjourned until Monday, January 16th, 1871.

The Elections on Saturday.

The elections in Guilford, Alamance, Caswell and Nash counties on Saturday last, resulted in the success of the Conservatives in every instance.

From the Raleigh *Sentinel* we learn that the official vote in Alamance stood. Graham, con., 997; Smith, rad., 721; McAllister, con., 1074; White, rad., 640. In Guilford, Smith's majority was 31. Graham is elected to the Senate, and McAllister to the House.

In Caswell county, Col. Livingston Brown was elected to the Senate, and Col. E. R. Withers and Mr. Paylor to the House. all conservatives. Many of the colored men voted for the conservative ticket.

In Nash, the conservative candidate for the House, in place of Woodward, deceased, was elected by several hundred majority.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for January is an excellent number, and one can while away a few hours with it quite pleasantly. Its most noticeable paper is the one contributed by Senator Wilson on the "Knew Departure of the Republican Party." The Senator cannot wholly conceal his misgivings as to the fate of the party, and gropes about in the dark for some new and popular issue which will serve to restore its earlier vigor. The remainder of the contents of this number are of a literary cast. Fields, Osgood & Co. 124 Tremont St. Boston. $4 per year.

THE GALAXY for January is up to the usual standard. A new department—Scientific Miscellany—is introduced with this number, and the other departments, including that of Mark Twain, are full of interesting and amusing matter. Sheldon & Co., 498 Broadway, N. Y. $4 per year.

The microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR stops it; even restores the hair sometimes; always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible; softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune* Springfield, N. Y.

STATE ITEMS.

True bills were found at the recent Madison Superior Court, against M. S. Littlefield and Geo. W. Swepson, for stealing the funds of the Western N. C. Railroad. Bills were also to be sent in to the Grand Juries of Buncombe, and other south-western counties. What is the use, now, that the rascals have fled?

Silas Phillips, the colored man who was so wantonly assailed and stabbed at a corn-shucking near Asheville, a few weeks since, by two other colored men, has since died. His murderers have been arrested.

The body of a colored man was found floating in an open boat in the Cape Fear River near Wilmington a few weeks since. It was covered with a piece of canvass, leaving only the face exposed.

Benjamin Goodman, the recent radical postmaster at Williamston, Martin county, was convicted in the U. S. District Court at Raleigh, on the 8th inst., of robbing the mails, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for fourteen years. He confessed his crime.

Two young men named McNeill and Morrison, got to sky-larking, near Shoe Heel, on Thursday of last week, one of them having a loaded revolver in his hand. During their sport the weapon accidently went off, inflicting a wound in the abdomen of Morrison, which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

A low radical of Iredell, named Russ Shoemaker, who had been in the habit of beating his wife and abusing his family, was taken out and lynched a few weeks since by a party of his radical neighbors, whom he recognized. The Statesville *American* calls upon the *Standard* to take notice of this.

There are said to be in Anson county inexhaustible beds of brownstone, superior in quality to that which is brought from the North.

Andrew Allerry, an Englishman, and mate of a British vessel, was drowned in the Cape Fear at Wilmington, a few weeks since. It is supposed that he fell into the water while attempting to step from the wharf to the railing of the vessel. His body was recovered.

Geo. Weber, a colored prisoner confined in the jail at Statesville, tried to set fire to the building on the 30 ult., before daylight, hoping to escape in the confusion. His fellow prisoners got frightened, and gave the alarm, whereupon the would-be incendiary was compelled to extinguish the fire.

The Robeson county outlaws recently overhauled a gentleman named Hill, from California, and robbed him of $300 in gold, $35 in greenbacks, a valuable watch and chain and a pistol. The robbery occurred near Lumberton.

The outlaws in Robeson county are still pursuing their murderous work. A few weeks ago, a U. S. soldier named Saunders was captured by them, and, no doubt, killed, as nothing has since been heard from him.

On the night of the 17th ult., the dwelling, furniture, out houses, &c., of Allen Denny, in Wilkesboro, were totally destroyed by fire—supposed to be accidental. Loss about $3,500, upon which there was no insurance.

Judge Tourgee decided that the old Sheriff of Randolph holds over, and, that the jurors having been illegally summoned by the new Sheriff, no Court could be held.

Capt. Allen White and Lieut. White, of Kirk's command, have been arrested on a bench warrant, and put under bonds to appear at the next term of Wake Superior Court.

Only five white men in Franklin county voted for Jo Holden to go to Congress.—The vote of that county stood, Manning 1,027, Holden 991, of which 986 were colored.

James Shirley, colored, of Edgecombe, has been convicted of manslaughter for the murder of his wife, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for eight years.

Ben Goodman, the defaulting postmaster at Williamston, Martin county, has just received his reward in the shape of 14 years in the Penitentiary at Albany, New York.

Mr. John Nichols has been elected Principal of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Raleigh, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Professor Willie J. Palmer.

One of the indictments against Congressman Butler, of Tennessee, is for forgery in signing the name of Mrs. Farmer, of Ashe county, North Carolina, to a pension claim.

North Carolina has 191 tobacco factories, and the bonds given by her manufacturers amount, in the aggregate to $911,000.

Gen. D. H. Hill, of the *Southern Home*, had on exhibition at the Charlotte Fair, a turkey gobbler which had set on and hatched out several eggs. The offsprings of the maternal gobbler were with him.

The Methodist Conference which recently set in Greensboro, reports collections for missionary purposes, amounting to 22,111.95. There are in the bounds of the Conference 212 local preachers, 45,125 white communicants and 1,376 colored communicants.

The Superintendent of Public Schools has sent $1,927.25 to be expended in carrying on the public schools of Edgcombe. There are 6,708 children in the county, and this gives them about 25 cents apiece for education. Does it not look farcical?

Robert M. Douglas, of Rockingham who now holds a sinecure position as private Secretary to the President, was thrown from a carriage in Washington city, on the 14th inst., and badly bruised.

The King of Prussia has signified his intention to restore the imperial dignity of the ancient Germanic Empire, and to assume the imperial crown. The official announcement will be promulgated shortly "Emperor William" will sound oddly for a while.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church recently adjourned in Raleigh after a six days' session. Among the appointments read out, were the following:

Albemarle Circuit—John Paris.
Tar River—J. H. Page.
Roanoke—T. H. Pegram.
Halifax—R. H. Wills.
Granville—R. R. Michaux.
North Granville to be supplied.
Orange—George E. Hunt.
Alamance—J. W. Heath.
Greensboro—Joseph S. Dunn.
Randolph to be supplied
Davidson to be supplied.
Ashboro—W. B. Kennett.
Guilford—W. C. Hammer.
Haw River—C. F. Harris.
Winston—C. A. Pickens.
Yadkin—Allen Gray.
Mocksville—A. J. Laughlin.
Catawba—Z. C. Lineberry.
Mecklenburg—T. J. Ogburn.
Stanley—H. Lewallen.
Buncombe—J. L. Swain.
Pigeon—J. R. Ball.
Columbia Mission to be supplied.
Seabord to be supplied.
McDowell—James Deans.
Monroe to be supplied.
West Tar River—S. P. J. Harris.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of North Carolina has elected the following officers for the ensuing year, viz: Grand Master, Chas. C. Clark, of Newbern; Deputy Grand Master, Jos. B. Batchelor, of Raleigh; Senior Grand Warden, John Nichols, of Raleigh: Junior Grand Warden, Sam. H. Rountree, of Kinston; Grand Treasurer, Wm. E. Anderson, of Raleigh; Grand Secretary, Donald W. Bain, of Raleigh; Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Carroll, of Forestville; Senior Grand Deacon, W. L. Love, of Franklin; Junior Grand Deacon, Sam. A. Williams, of Oxford; Grand Marshal, G. M. Whitesides, of Rutherford; Grand Sword Bearer, T. A. Green, of Newbern; Grand Pursuivant, B. J. Howze, of Haywood; Grand Tyler, J. H. Separk, of Raleigh.

On the morning of the 8th inst., a couple of outlaws were captured at Fair Bluff, in Columbus county, after a hard fight with the citizens. One of them had a young white child with him, and his saddle-bags were filled with burglar's tools. The desperadoes have been lodged in jail, and the child properly cared for. It is supposed to be stolen, but there is no clue to its identity.

One of the notorious Robeson county outlaws, named Jack McLauchlin, was killed on the 16th inst., near Argill, by Henry Biggs. McLaughlin had forced Biggs to accompany him on one of his marauding excursions, and while in the swamp, he fell asleep by a fire. Biggs took advantage of this to shoot him dead. McLaughlin was a great scoundrel, and the Governor had offered a reward for his capture.

Francis Watts, son of a permanent physician of Williamston N. C., died suddenly in the night of the 24th ult., from the effect of chloroform. He had been subject to severe headaches, and was accustomed to administer chloroform to himself to deaden the pain. On the fatal night he was found in his room by his brother, still and dead, with a handkerchief saturated with the dangerous fluid pressed to his nostrils.

Mr. John Beasley, the last descendant of one of the wealthiest and most influential families of Plymouth, N. C., committed suicide on the 22d ult., by cutting his throat. He was always eccentric, and was thought during the past year to be verging on insanity.

The conductor's car of the freight train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, ran off the track at Dudley's Depot on the 5th inst., sorely wounding Rufus Bass, the conductor, and breaking in two places, the leg of Mr. Denning, the section master. Mr. Denning's limb was amputated, and Mr. Bass will probably die.

GENERAL NEWS.

A chap named Morton has been arrested in Richmond, Va., for conveying saws, files, &c., concealed in loaves of bread, to the inmates of the city jail. Instead of getting his cronies out, he got himself in.

Wm. Brockway, said to be very wealthy, has been arrested in New York on the charge of counterfeiting 7-30 bonds, of which over $80,000 have been redeemed by the Government.

An engine on the Virginia and Georgia railroad, exploded on the 10th inst., killing the conductor and fireman, and injuring the engineer.

Franklin Kettle and his wife, two of the oldest and most respectable persons of Southampton, N. Y., were murdered on the 17th inst., by their blind son, who had disputed with his father about the latter's will.

Attorney General Akerman has awarded to the Cherokee Indians, the $250,000 due them from the government, and which has been withheld until now because they took sides with the Confederacy.

Roderick R. Butler, member of Congress from Tennessee, was arrested in Washington city on the 17th inst, on two charges of forging pension papers and obtaining the money thereon. He was put under $4,000 bail to appear and answer.

Three steamers reached Havana on the 23d inst., with 2,500 additional Spanish troops, to assist in repressing the Cuban rebellion.

Dr. Andrew Lewis, revenue collector of Indiana, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling the public funds. Pass on, and make room for the next.

Weather very cold at the North. The Hudson river is so full of ice that steamboats were compelled, on last Saturday, to give up their trips on account of it.

Rear Admiral Samuel Breeze, of the U. S. Navy, died in Washington City, on the 17th inst., aged 76 years.

The total population of the State of Virginia, as exhibited by the present census, is 1,232,164.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Turkey preparing for War--Surrender of Tours and its immediate evacuation again-Bloody Fighting around Paris-French victory near Nellile.

Dec. 22.—The lower chamber of the Bavarian parliament has rejected the treaty uniting that kingdom with the German empire. A new chamber will at once be chosen. Prussia regards this rejection as an insult.

The French army of the Loire has effected a junction with the army of the West, near Le Mans. The Duke of Mecklenburg, commanding the right wing of the Prussians, is marching on Le Mans, while Prince Frederick Charles, commanding the left, is advancing upon Tours. The German reserves are rapidly hurrying forward. The Prussians have largely increased their siege trains before Paris. The French have erected strong batteries on the slopes of Mount Valerian, which command the entire road to Versailles.

The Turkish fleet is getting ready for immediate service. Extensive preparations are progressing at Lerith.

Despatches from Bordeaux, dated 21st inst., state that several battles were fought near Tours yesterday. Six thousand French fought ten thousand Prussians for seven hours. The French retreated, and the Prussians commenced bombarding Tours, when the Mayor surrendered the city.

Dec. 23.—Prussians have evacuated Tours, and rapidly retreating towards Blois. Rouen has also been evacuated.

Official despatches state that on the 21st, the French sortied from Paris, and occupied Neuilly sur Marne, Evrard and Maison Blanche, silencing the Prussian batteries at all points. This was to the east of Paris. On the north they attacked and carried Bourget, but were unable to hold the place, retiring with 100 Prussian prisoners. Gen. Ducrot also attacked on the north, occupying Groslay and Drangy.—On the south, Gen. Naille marched against Montrelout, and occupied the island of Chiard in the Seine, after an arduous struggle in which the troops behaved with gallantry. Nearly the whole French army defending Paris is now outside the city, with Gen. Trochu in command.

Dec. 24.—Official despatches from Nelille, dated last night announce that Gen. Faidherbe had engaged the Prussian forces at Pont Noyelle on yesterday morning. The battle lasted from 11 o'clock, a. m., until after nightfall. For a greater part of the time it was conducted by artillery, but finally the French impetuously charged along the whole line, driving the Prussians back, and remaining masters of the field. Losses not stated.

Dec. 26.—Blois has been occupied by 10,000 Prussians, and the city given up to indiscriminate pillage.

Dec. 27.—The Prussians have sunk six English ships in the Seine, in order to obstruct navigation. There is profound indignation throughout England at this act. The British consul at Rouen has entered his formal protest.

The South Carolina Legislature has impeached Hon. T. O. P. Vernon, Judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit, for high crimes and misdemeanors, his offence having consisted in ordering the Sheriff of Laurens county to take possession of the guns which a notorious scoundrel, named Crews, had placed in the hands of a parcel of rioters during the recent election troubles in that county.

Haywood Moore, a colored prisoner confined in Darlington, S. C., jail, attempted to escape on last Sunday week, by rushing past the jailor as the latter opened the cell door. The jailor shot him dead upon the spot.

The Radical Congressman from the 6th Georgia District, John A. Wimpy, is in a bad fix. It has been discovered that he is in the counterfeit money business. Letters in his own hand writing, and signed by him, asking for a fresh lot of counterfeit money, are now in the hands of the New York police. Wimpy is one of that genus known as carpet-baggers. Are'nt they a nice set?

General John Ramsay, major general in the Federal service during the late war, and now a tobacco manufacturer in Jersey City was arrested at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 19th inst., charged with using cancelled stamps. He was arrested while in the act of secreting a box containing fraudulent stamps.

A despatch from San Francisco, dated 17th inst., says it has been discovered that the public and clergy in that place have been badly swindled by an imposter claiming to be the Bishop of Persia. He was dressed in gorgeous robes, and preached in several Catholic churches. After raising a considerable sum of money to build churches in Asia, he suddenly decamped.

Dr. A. P. Pownall was recently drowned near Sand Hill, Ky., while being baptized. The clergyman, Rev. J. B. Hough, had taken the convert some distance into the stream, when both suddenly stepped into deep water. The clergyman, after a struggle, regained the bank, but Dr. Pownall was swept away by the current.

Alex. H. Rives and Lewis McKenzie, the defeated radical candidate in the 5th and 7th Districts of Virginia, have given notice that they will contest the seats of their successful and competitors in the next Congress. Dreadful if they fail, they expect Congress will pay them a few greenbacks for making the effort.

A terrible explosion took place in the gas works at Cincinnati on the 19th inst. The immense holder, containing 450,000 cubic feet of gas, blew up, and was utterly destroyed. Only one man was injured, and he but slightly. Loss about $100,000.

The President has nominated one of his old army friends, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue in place of Columbus Delano. The Senate has confirmed him.

Fifteen men at work on the Syracuse and Chicago railroad, N. Y., were buried alive on the 19th inst., by an embankment in a deep cut falling in. Six have been gotten out alive, but two of them fatally injured.

ANOTHER RICHMOND CALAMITY.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SPOTTSWOOD HOTEL.—THE BLOCK BURNED DOWN—LOSS OF LIFE—A SAD CHRISTMAS—DREADFUL SCENES.

The beautiful city of Richmond seems to be wedded to calamity. One misfortune is hardly forgotten before another comes, invested with the same old terrors which have so often thrilled the nerves and curdled the blood of those who listened to the story.

On Christmas morning, about 2 o'clock, just as the porter of the Spottswood hotel commenced waking the passengers for the Southern train, the building was discovered to be on fire on the lower floor, and an effort was immediately made to waken every one in the establishment. The alarm was wildly given, and in a few minutes the scene became indescribable. The night was the coldest one for thirteen years, and a fearful one for such a calamity. The ground was covered with hard, frozen snow, and the thermometer stood at five degrees.

As the smoke and scorching air commenced to fill the passages, men were rushing about in their night apparel, trying to save their baggage, while the ladies, nearly naked and barefooted, were fleeing into the snow-covered streets, or standing at the upper windows shrieking for help. The steam-engines were promptly on the spot, but the water pumps were frozen, and it was some time before water could be thrown upon the burning building.

In twenty minutes the flames spread to such an extent that the escape by the staircase was cut off. The guests then commenced leaping from the windows, and lowering themselves by ropes made from blankets and sheets. P. P. Clarke, of Philadelphia, the steward of the hotel, leaped from a third-story window, receiving mortal injuries. The most fearful scene of the disaster was the appearance of Mrs. Emily Cornelius, of Baltimore, the housekeeper of the hotel, in a fifth-story window, with one or two other ladies, screaming for help. The fire company's ladders were put up, but failed by two stories to reach the window. While the firemen were making efforts to lengthen the ladders, the crying women disappeared in the smoke, and were lost, the room brightening up in a few minutes after with the flames.

The register of the hotel was destroyed, and it is impossible to say what strangers are lost, though it is supposed several have perished, as there are about a dozen unclaimed trunks of parties from New York and other Northern cities. It is a notable fact that the fire, after destroying the block, left one store in the corner, the same building that stopped the conflagration at the evacuation of Richmond. The weather was so intensely cold that the telegraph wires in front of the burning buildings were covered with ice while the fire was raging. The fire steamers were encased in ice an inch thick.

Among the remarkable escapes was that of A. C. Shafter, the State printer, who was in the fourth story, and escaped by dropping from window cornice to window cornice till he reached the ground safe, though badly burned. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* narrowly escaped. The guests lost all their clothing, and the ladies walked barefooted over the snow to reach shelter. The total loss by the fire is $300,000; insured mostly in Northern companies.

One unknown man leaped from an upper window of the hotel, and as he reached the ground, a wall fell upon him, crushing him to death.

The following are the names of the victims so far as ascertained: Samuel Hines, of Caswell county, N. C.; this young man had made good his escape, but perished in the attempt to go back to the rescue of a friend; Erasmus Ross, clerk of the Libby Prison during the war; Mrs. Emily Cornelius, housekeeper of the hotel; Sam. W. Robinson, cigar dealer, Richmond; W. H. Pace, U. S. Mail Agt of Danville, Va.; H. A. Thomas, agent for the panorama of the Pilgrim's Progress; J. D. Farris, messenger of the Southern Express Company.

There are a number of strangers, who were guests at the hotel at the time, who are not accounted for. They may have escaped and sought shelter elsewhere, and many have been burned up. Among those missing ones are J. F. Wilcox, of Lynchburg; John H. Holman, of Jackson, Tenn.; Nathan Bernstein, of Washington, and several from New York.

Among those whose escape was miraculous, were Hon. R. H. Stowell, M. C., from the 4th Virginia District; Mrs. Elizabeth Magill, proprietress of the Richmond Theatre; L. A. Pearce, private secretary of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, and the celebrated M. Maillefort, engineer of the James River obstructions.

The loss of life was among those upon the upper floors, who failed to hear the alarm when first given, and who were awakened only by the sudden approach of the flames.

May this be the last of the succession of dreadful disasters which have fallen upon Richmond. She is the historic city of the South, ever beautiful even in her desolation, and more ardently beloved the faster fall her tears.

WHO WANTS A PIANO.—Mr. F. Meller, of our town, has for sale a good piano, which, though second hand, is a sweet-toned instrument. Those desiring to purchase a bargain will do well to call upon Mr. M. 47-tf.

MAIL CHANGE.—The High Point daily mail now closes at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

The spring in Northern Iowa are drying up. No rain has fallen in that section for months.

MARRIED.

In Guilford county, on the 13th inst., by Samuel Whitt, Esq., Mr. H. C. BROWN to Miss M. E. MOSLEY, all of that county.

In Surry county, on the 15th inst., by Rev. M. L. Wood, Mr. W. P. GILMER, of Surry, to Miss C. A. MOORE, of Patrick county, Va.

DIED.

In Guilford county, on the 16th inst., of consumption, WILLIAM L. MURROW, aged 24 years and 27 days.

WANTED,

Fine Havana or Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco, for which the highest cash price will be paid at the Salem Grocery by

R. A. JENKINS.

Dec. 16, 1870-49-tf.

PUBLIC SALE!
AT SALEM, N. C.,
JANUARY 12th, 13th and 14th, 1871.

The North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company will sell at public auction, the remainder of their grading and masonry equipment, consisting of 65 Young, well broke Kentucky Mules, 40 Carts and Harness, 5 Four-horse Wagons and Harness, 2 Two-horse Wagons and Harness, 2 One-horse Wagons and Harness, 1 Express Wagon and Harness, 250 Wheelbarrows, 20 Plows, Coulters, and Harness, 400 Ames' Cast-steel Shovels, 40 Crowbars, 3 sets of Blacksmith Tools, 4 Derricks and extra blocks.

Also a large lot of Picks, Mattocks, Axes, Solid Cast-steel Jumper, Sparling and Hand Drill, Hammers, Churn and Jumper-drills, Grindstones, Platform Scales, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, with a large variety of other articles.

The Mules are the choice out of 140 head, heretofore owned by the Company, as each overseer was instructed to retain the best when previous sales were made

The mules will be sold on the first day of sale, and Carts, Wagons, and Harness on the second day.

In the event that all the property is not disposed of on above stated days, the sale will be continued on Monday, January 16th, at Bath Branch Cabins, where will be sold the Cabins, Stables and buildings, a large lot of pine plank, lumber, Horse Troughs, Hay Racks, &c., also two Sows and Pigs, and a lot of fence rails and manure.

TERMS—CASH. E. BELO, President,
North-Western N. C. Railroad Company.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 23, 1870. 51-tds.

Winston Male Academy.

J. W. GOSLIN, Principal.

THE SPRING SESSION of this School will commence on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th of JANUARY, 1871.

Pupils will be prepared to enter any of the regular College Classes.

TUITION.

Elementary Branches,	$11 00
Advanced English,	14 00
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Session Twenty Weeks.
Money to be paid at the close of the Session.
Board can be had at from $10 00 to $12 00 per month. 51-3t.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Time.

Intended for People Now on Earth. Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A professionally readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed. Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club). Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (And an extra copy to the getter up of club). Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club). Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club). Sixty Dollars.

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Five copies, one year, separately addressed. Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club). Sixteen Dollars.

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in Post office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

DISSOLUTION.

I Benjamin Spaugh, formerly a member of the firm of Hege & Spaugh, have this day sold to Thomas Spaugh all my interest in said firm.

The name of the firm will still continue to be Hege & Spaughs. The members of said firm are now C. A. Hege, E. J. Spaugh and Thomas Spaugh.

BENJAMIN SPAUGH.

Friedberg, N. C., Dec. 14 1870. 3t-pd.

JOHN WILSON. WM. WILSON.

WILSON & BROTHER,

GENERAL

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 58 NORTH WATER STREET,

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CONSIGNMENTS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED

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Dupuy & Hubbard, No. 130 North Third Street.
Tenbrook & Brother, No. 3 South Water St.
James, Kent, Santee & Co., Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 North Third Street.
Wanner, Kline & Co., Nos. 215 and 217 North Third Street.
Geo. S. Lovell, No. 49 North Fourth Street.
Oct. 21-6m.

No. 1 White Lead!

A lot of the celebrated pure NASSAU WHITE LEAD

At ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

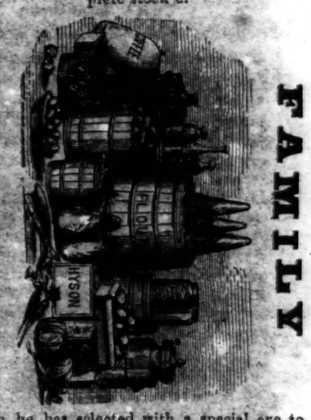
R. A. JENKINS,

SALEM, N. C.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.

THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends to his handsome and complete stock of

GROCERIES. FAMILY



which he has selected with a special eye to the wants of this section. It embraces all commodities that can be found in a *city establishment*, and will be sold at prices, either for cash or barter, that cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who deal with us. Our stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is one of the finest and largest in this part of the country, and we cordially invite our friends to examine for themselves.

Agricultural Implements.

I am agent for a large firm engaged in the manufacture of improved Agricultural Implements, and will continually keep on hand fine assortment from which to select.

Fertilizers & Seeds of all kinds

FROM first-class houses, and warranted to be all that is recommended.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

HOGS AND POULTRY of the best breeds adapted to this section of country.

WE are in the market this fall and Winter, for

WILD GAME

and will purchase Wild Turkeys, Partridges, and other game at the highest market rates, paying either cash or barter.

Leaf Tobacco

WILL be taken in barter for Goods, or will be received and sold upon commission for the best prices the market affords.

R. A. JENKINS.

Salem, N. C. Nov. 14, 1870.

F. MELLER,

Confectioner & Fancy Cake Baker,

(Between Vogler's Store & Dr. Zevely's Drug Store.)

SALEM, N. C.,

HAS now on hand a fresh and extensive stock of *Confectionery*, embracing plain and *Fancy Candies, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Cakes, Crackers, &c.*, to which he invites the attention of the public.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND CHINA-WARE,

suitable for the approaching gift season, in store

Thankful for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he will endeavor by strict attention to his business, and by consulting the tastes and wishes of his customers, to merit a continuance of their favors.

F. MELLER.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 11, 1870. 44-tf

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protection against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear. *Singers and Public Speakers* find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in no wise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy action.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.

R. H. Kline, M. D., at the Philadelphia Cancer Institute, 391 Arch Street Philadelphia Pa., and E. H. Green, M. D. Charlotte, N. C., are making the most remarkable cures of

Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers,

by new principles—*Cancer Antidotes*—that removes the largest Cancers and Tumors without an operation with the knife, without caustic eating or burning medicines, and with but little pain.

NO OTHER TREATMENT SHOULD EVER BE USED.

For particulars send for a checklist, call upon or address either of the above 39-3m.

PATTERSON & CO'S COLUMN.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

FRESH ATTRACTIONS!

STOCK LARGER THAN EVER!

Second Full Purchase since July.

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Offer an unrivaled assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

FARMERS who raise Tobacco,
FARMERS who raise Grain,
TRADESMEN, PROFESSIONAL MEN,
PEOPLE without trades or professions.
OLD MEN and YOUNG MEN,
OLD LADIES, and "last but not least,"
YOUNG LADIES,

are respectfully invited to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

DRY GOODS:

In addition to a full line of Prints, De-Laines, Merinos, Flannels, &c., we offer the latest novelties in DRESS GOODS. In colors we have different styles, and in Black we offer

W. I. PEAKE & CO'S

brands of Alpacas and Mohairs, the best in the world.

Also a beautiful assortment of

SACK FLANNELS, both plaid and plain.
WHITE and BROWN MUSLINS,
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An increased stock. Our Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Undershirts, and Fancy Goods of all kinds, have been selected with care, and will be found very desirable. Our Linen Handkerchiefs are a new and attractive style, and are imported expressly by the New York House of whom we buy.

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The usual assortment, including Perfumery, Soaps, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Lamps, Chimneys, &c., &c. We keep constantly on hand the celebrated

G ME COOK WHITE LEAD.

GROCERIES.

We have a reputation on these goods which we are determined to maintain. Our Sugars, Coffees, Teas and Molasses, are in better stock than ever. We offer Sugars, Coffees, Cheese, &c., at very low prices by the package.

HARDWARE.

We have added many articles to this department, and hope to meet the wants of our customers. Prices reduced.

HOLLOW WARE.

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